## BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER

WATER QUALITY

REPORT

1985

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May, 1986

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## INTRODUCTION

In 1985, Buffalo National River implemented a water quality monitoring program. This program was based on a plan formulated in conjunction with the NPS Water Resources Field Support Laboratory in February of that same year. The program consisted of three basic monitoring categories: 1. River Corridor sites (Trend Monitoring) 2. Tributary sites (Reconnaissance) 3. Primary Contact Recreation sites (Public Health).

The program was intended to establish a consistent set of river corridor monitoring sites for which data would be gathered on a scheduled frequency, to be continued from year to year. This data could then be used to detect general trends or changes in water quality of the river over an extended period of time. Such a program is desperately needed at Buffalo National River because data collected in the past has never been collected in a consistent enough manner to compare from year to year in order to asses such changes or trends. This has left the National Park Service few tools with which to gauge what is happening to a major resource (the waters of Buffalo River).

Another purpose of the program was to gather water quality data for the river's major tributaries. This data, collected on a more intensive schedule than the river corridor data (but for only one monitoring season), could then be used to determine the relative condition of these tributaries, the source(s) of any problems detected in the river channel, and where future tributary monitoring efforts should be concentrated.

The third monitoring category was that of Primary Contact Recreation Sites (swimming holes and heavily canoed sections). The purpose of this monitoring was to assure that water quality standards established to protect public health, were not being exceeded.

### RESULTS

In general, there appear to be no significant differences in water quality variables measured in this program as compared to data from the "Ecosystems" reports published between 1973 and 1978. It is however, somewhat difficult to compare these data since, as was previously mentioned, most data in the past have been collected on a "one-shot" basis which makes it highly susceptible to atypical hydrologic conditions.

The same general patterns as described by Nix et.al (Ecosystems 1973) were seen in the 1985 data i.e., a gradual increase in specific conductivity values in the downstream direction, generally higher specific conductivity values for tributaries as compared to their mainstream confluences and the river corridor as a whole and a typical seasonal variation in specific conductivity and dissolved oxygen values. In addition, mean values for fecal coliform in the tributaries were generally higher than those for the river corridor. This may be due simply to the closer proximity of the tributaries to agricultural and domestic runoff and the cumulative effects of dilution coupled with bacteria die off in the river corridor.

Little deviation was evidenced in median fecal coliform values for all river and tributary sites combined which would seem to indicate that there was no major input of bacterial pollution from any point sources or concentrated nonpoint sources.

There were a few noticeable anomalies in the data. Slightly higher fecal coliform values and slightly lower specific conductivity values in Beech Creek are probably due mostly to the small number of samples that were taken (Beech Creek is one of the first to go dry in dry weather), and the hydrologic conditions at the time of these samples. Most of the Beech Creek samples were taken during fairly wet periods when greater runoff was occurring (two of six were taken following an intense storm event). This would account both for the lower specific conductivity and the higher fecal coliform values. However, this trend was also noticed in the Boxley Valley water quality project (Nix et.al. 1985) and deserves further monitoring and study in the future.

The same trends (lower specific conductivity and higher fecal coliform values) were also noted in Richland Creek. Atypically low conductivity levels in Richland Creek have been noted in the past (Buffalo National River Ecosystems) and have been attributed to the geologic characteristics of the Richland Creek watershed which lies more in sandstone and shale and less in the Boone limestone than most others. Higher fecal coliform levels might be explained by the greater concentration of grazing activity and amount of direct livestock access to the stream, both in close proximity to Richland's confluence.

Slightly higher fecal coliform levels were found in Bear Creek. This may have been due in part, to the same factors discussed for Beech Creek. Several samples were missed when flow dried up in midsummer, and one sample was taken just as a storm event began to cause runoff. These factors combined may account for these slightly higher mean values.

Slightly elevated specific conductivity levels were recorded for Clabber Creek. The reason for these higher levels is not clear. While these values were only slightly higher than those for several other tributaries, they do warrant further monitoring and study.

Slightly higher fecal coliform levels were recorded for Middle Creek. However, the sample size for all tributaries in the Lower Buffalo Wilderness Area was very small making it difficult to compare with other data.

Data collected at Primary Contact Recreation (Public Use) sites were all similar to those collected for river corridor sites. Conductivity values were typical. Fecal coliform levels were average to low with most in the range of zero to 20 colonies per 100 ml, and no samples exceeding 200 colonies per 100 ml. Based on this data, it would probably be adequate to monitor these sites on a reduced schedule, sampling only when the heaviest visitor use is actually occurring.

Samples were collected from various springs along the river as time and scheduling permitted. These data, although samples and locations were not regular enough to make detailed comparisons, showed much higher specific conductivity levels and generally higher fecal coliform levels than those of surface water. Sampled springs showed without exception, extremely high fecal coliform levels for several hours or days following heavy rainfall in the area. One sample from Gilbert Spring after a very heavy but local rain, contained over 1000 colonies per 100 ml. These trends are what might be expected and have been previously documented (Aley 1981). Conductivity is generally higher due to a springs' extended time of contact with limestone formations resulting in a higher concentration of dissolved solids. Fecal coliform levels are higher because of the lack of filtration in karst systems and the lack of exposure to sunshine's ultraviolet rays. These same general trends were observed in samples from the stream inside Fitton Cave although fecal coliform levels were quite low (less than 4 colonies per 100 ml) possibly because samples were collected at low flow.

Several sets of samples were collected from selected sites in Boxley Valley during 1985. This was done primarily to compliment data from other samples collected under the study contracted to Nix and Thornton (1985) in Boxley Valley. Extremely high fecal coliform values (7000+ colonies per 100 ml) were found in the LuAllen spring stream and in the Mill Pond spring stream. These high levels are easily attributable to very concentrated livestock use in and around the stream and the sustained flow in these streams during low flow periods. Summaries of these data sets are in the water quality data files.

Samples were collected at 17 sites in the Boxley/Ponca area immediately following a very heavy (3.5 inches), localized storm. These data, as would be expected, show atypically low specific conductivity levels and extremely high (1000+ colonies per 100 ml) fecal coliform levels as the river begins to rise, with fecal coliform levels declining rapidly within a few hours.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

As a minimum, sampling at the River Corridor sites as outlined in the Water Quality Monitoring Plan (Feb. 1985), should be continued on a year to year basis in order to maintain a consistent data base to which each years data may be compared.

Any tributary monitoring activities should be concentrated on those tributaries which 1985 data indicates may be warranted, and on those tributaries for which no data was collected in 1985 that have a reasonable potential for water quality problems. Other activities should include limited monitoring at primary public use sites, additional storm event and spring monitoring, and limited monitoring in those areas such as Boxley, Erbie, Buffalo Point (sewage treatment plants), and other areas where NPS management actions may affect water quality.

### WATER QUALITY MONITORING SITE LOCATION

#### KEY

## RIVER CORRIDOR SITES

- R1 Boxley
  R2 Ponca
  R3 Pruitt
- R4 Hasty
- R5 Woolum
- R6 Gilbert
- R7 Highway 14 Bridge
- R8 Rush
- R9 River Mouth

## TRIBUTARY SITES

- T1 Beech Creek
- T2 Ponca Creek
- T3 Cecil Creek
- T4 Mill Creek (near Pruitt)
- T5 Little Buffalo River
- T6 Big Creek (near Carver)
- T7 Davis Creek
- T8 Cave Creek
- T9 Richland Creek
- T10 Calf Creek
- T11 Mill Creek (near St. Joe)
- T12 Bear Creek
- T13 Brush Creek (near Morning Star)
- T14 Tomahawk Creek
- T15 Water Creek
- T16 Rush Creek
- T17 Clabber Creek
- T18 Big Creek (near Big Flat)
- T19 Cedar Creek
- T20 Cabin Creek
- T21 Boat Creek
- T22 Brush Creek (Lower Buffalo Wilderness Area)
- T23 Middle Creek
- T24 Leatherwood Creek (Lower Buff. Wild. Area)
- T25 Cow Creek
- T26 Stewart Creek
- T27 Cook Creek

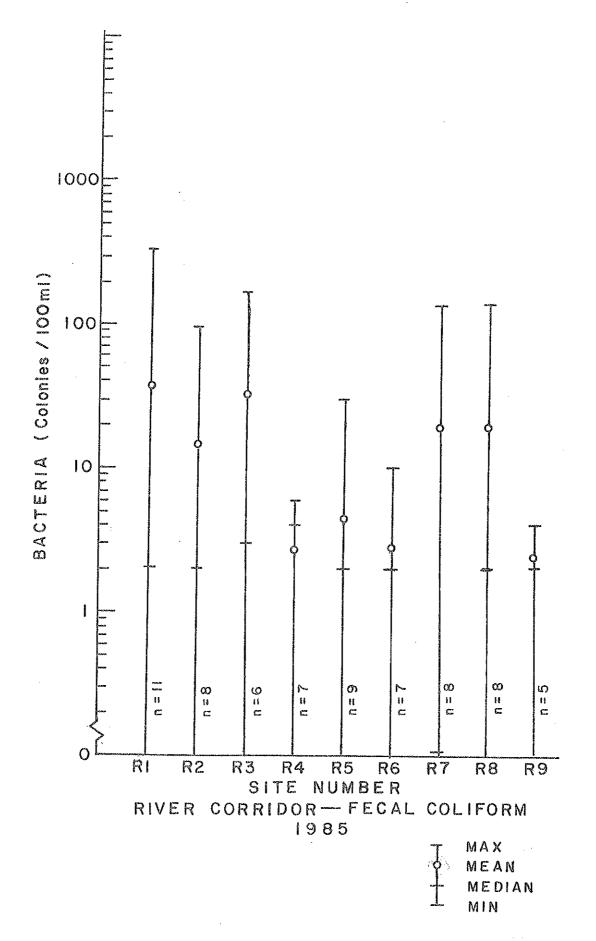
## PUBLIC USE SITES

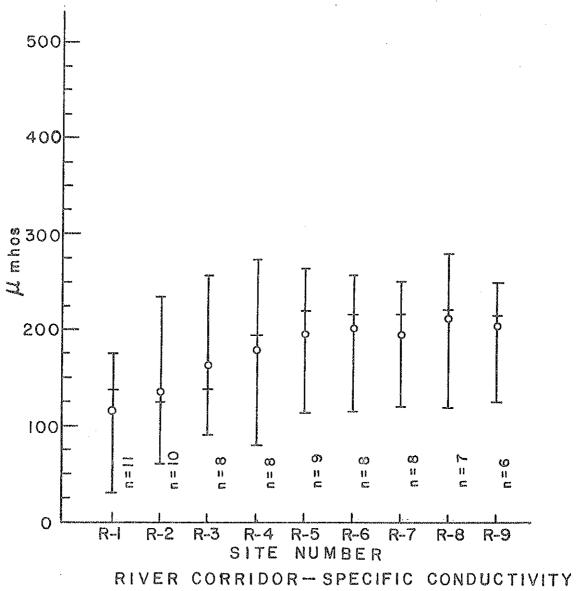
Ponca Low Water Bridge Steel Crk. Swimming Area Steel Crk. Lower Launch Kyles Launch Area Pruitt Day Use Area Pruitt Launch Area Highway 65 Bridge Gilbert Buffalo Point Launch/Swim Area Buffalo Point / E Loop Rush Landing

## SPRINGS

LuAllen Spring
Edgemon Spring
Lost Valley Spring
Fuller Spring
Mitch Hill Spring
Fitton Cave

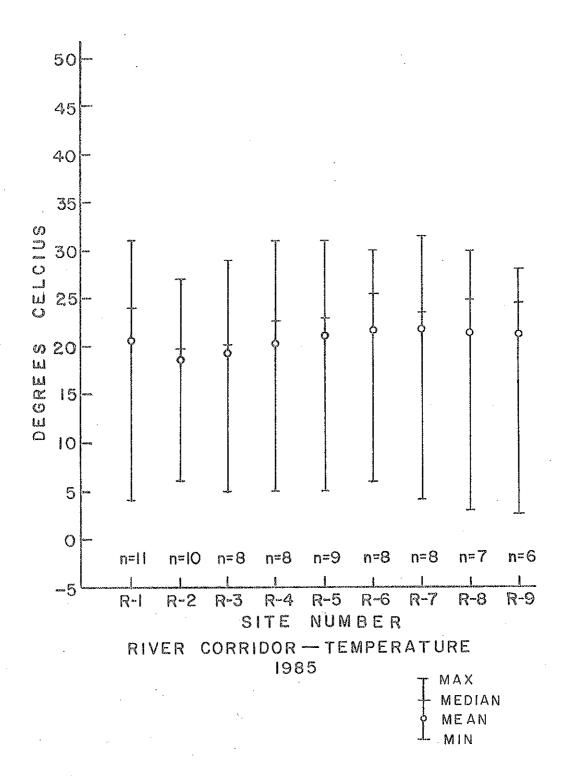
LuAllen Spring #2 Hwy. 43 Spring Steel Creek Research Center Spring Hamilton Spring Gilbert Spring FIGURES

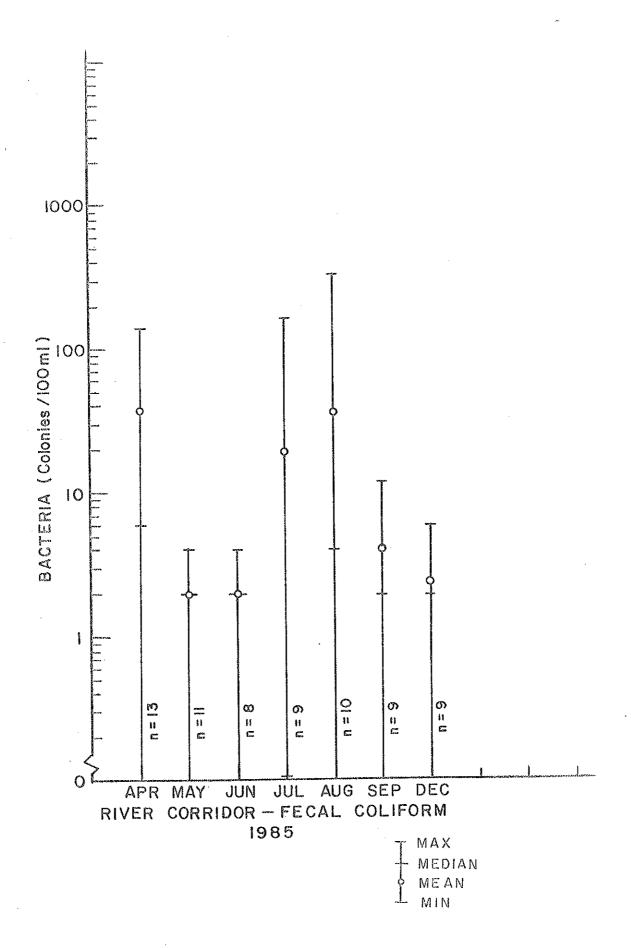


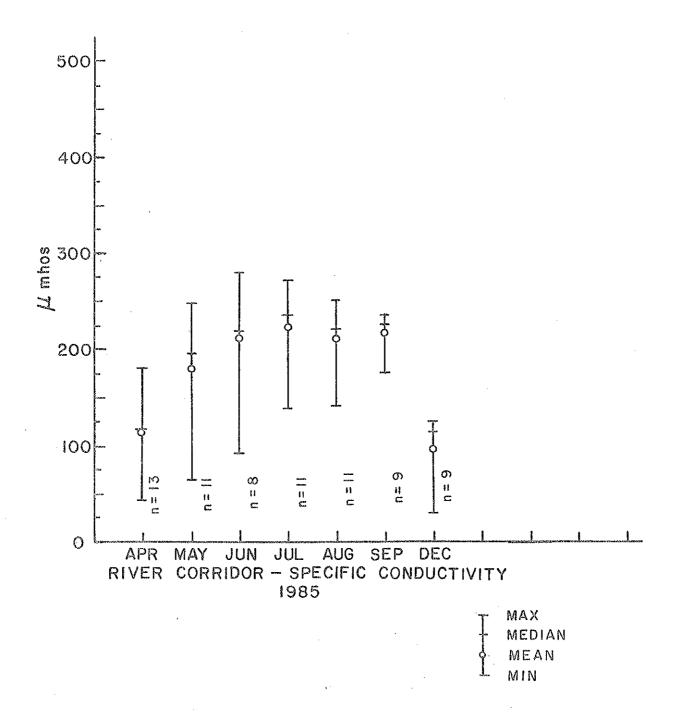


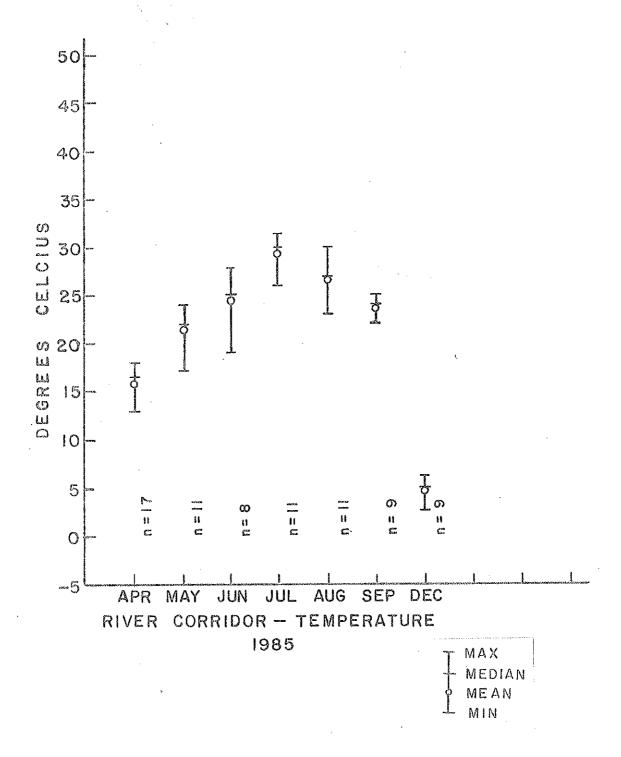
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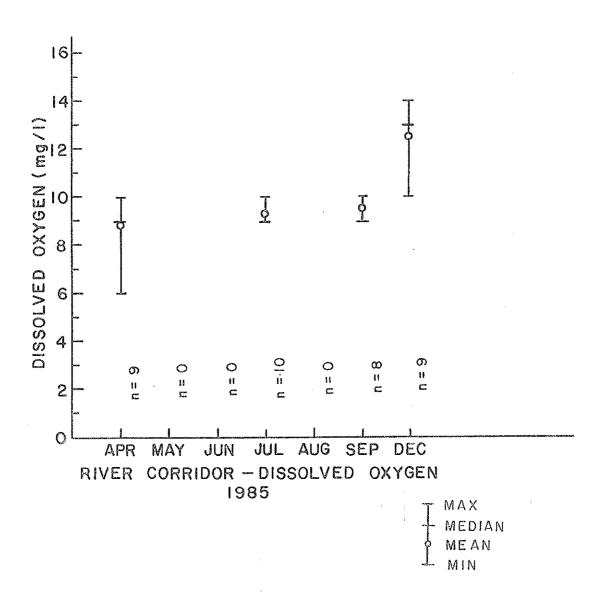
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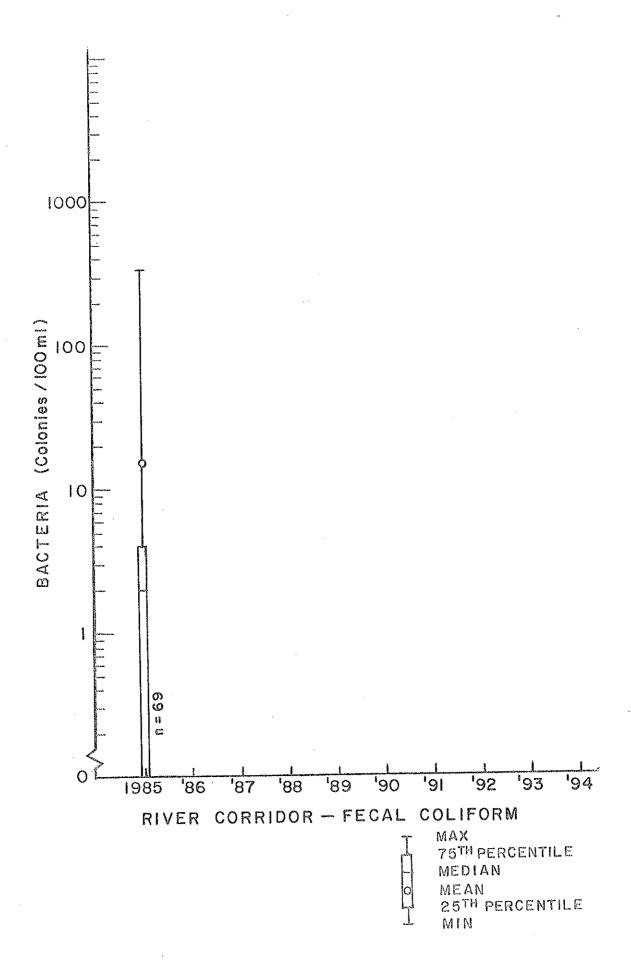


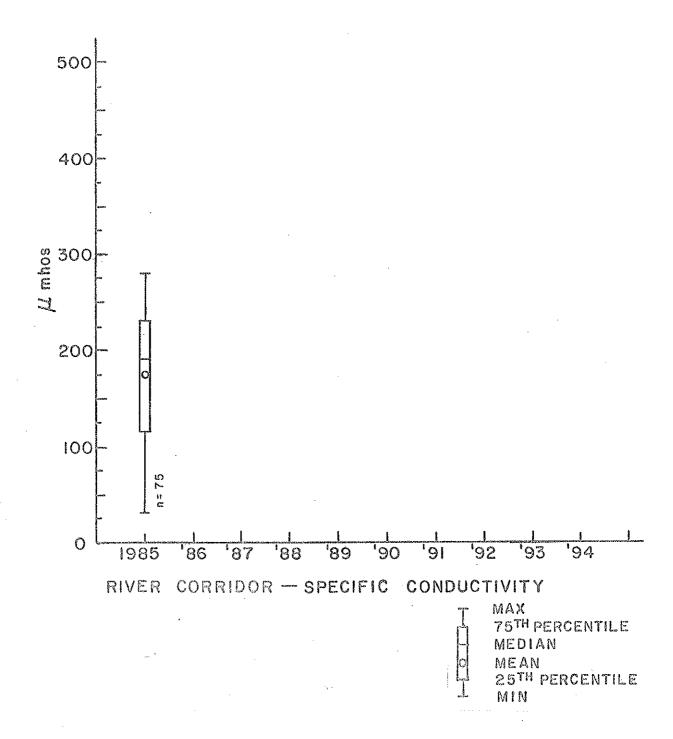


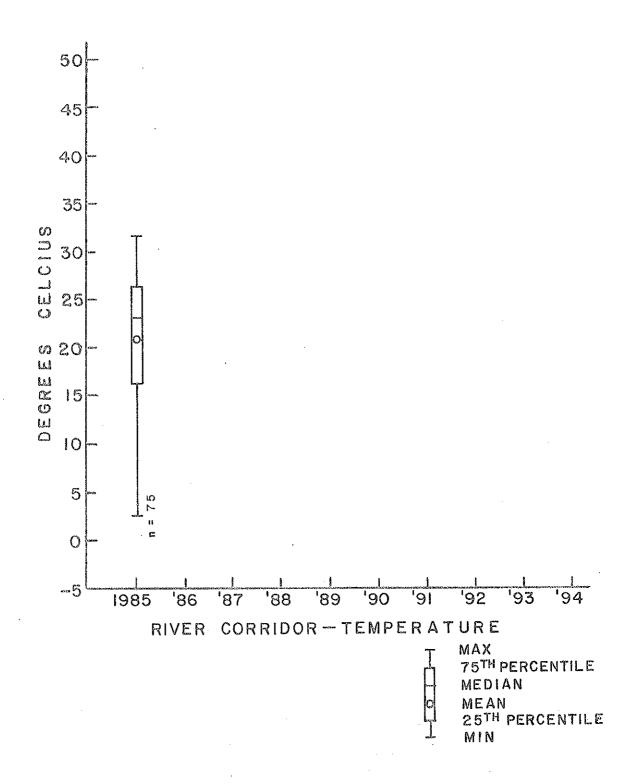


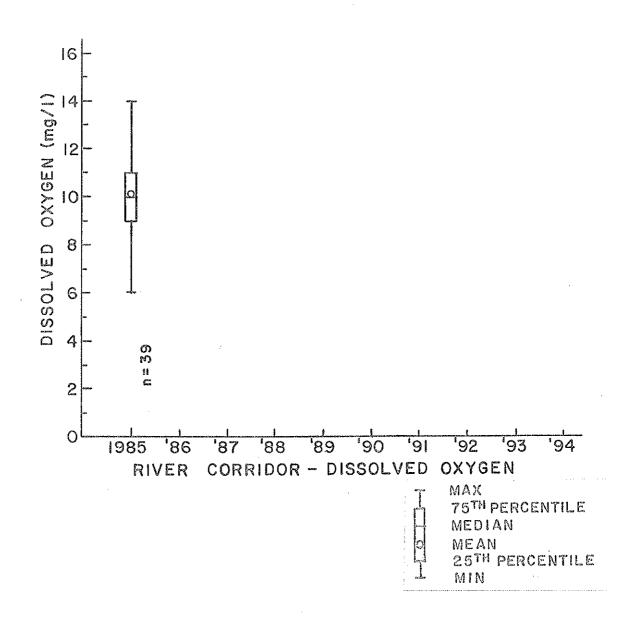


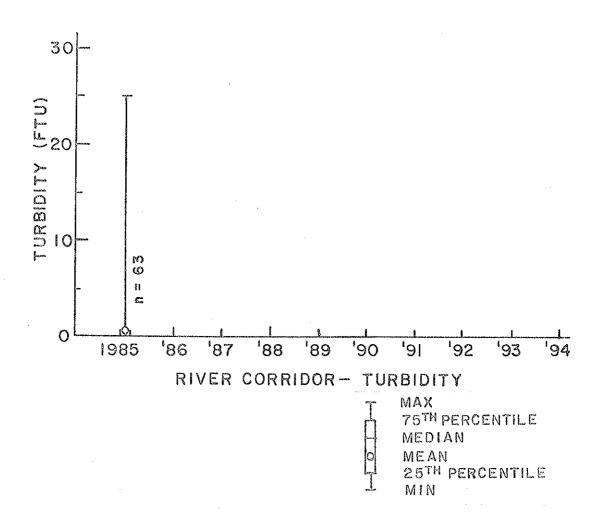


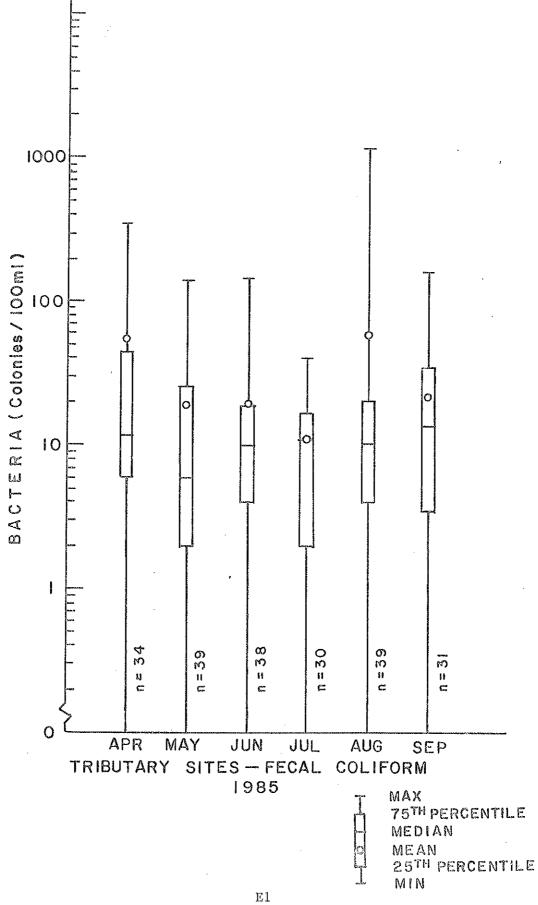


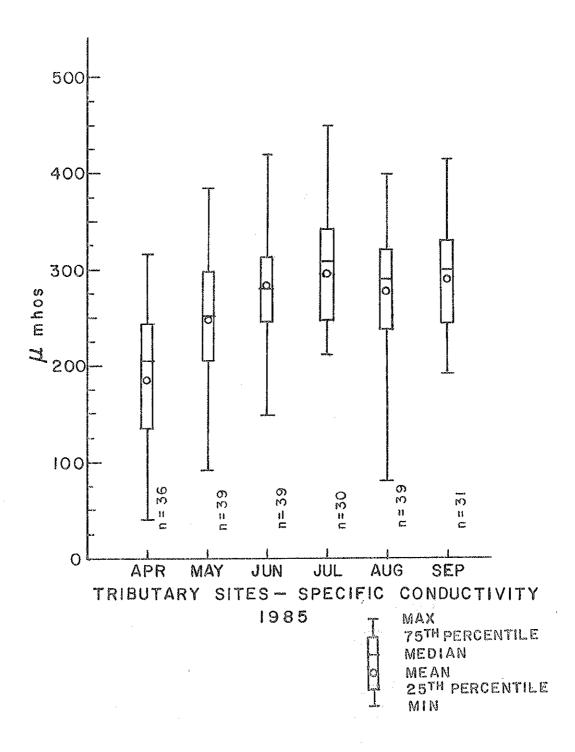


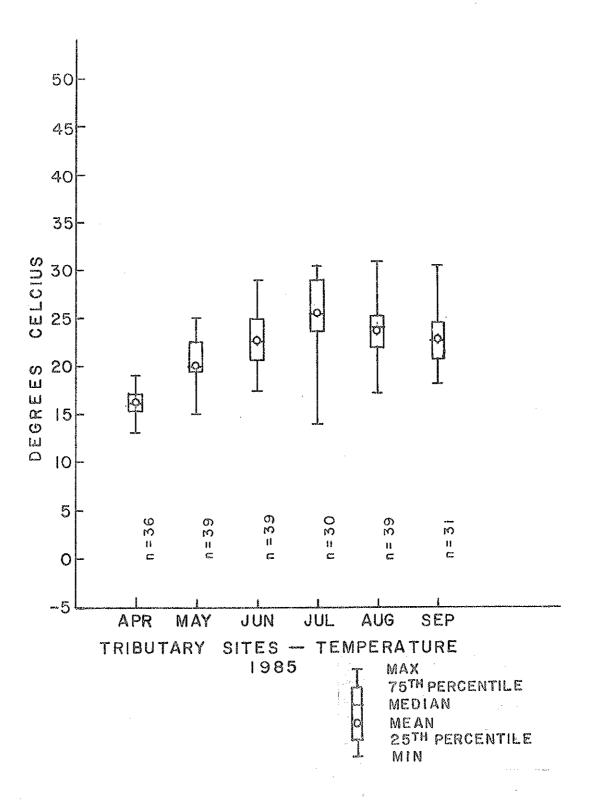












# APPENDIX A

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	1R	850701	26	138	Ö		2
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	18	850720	30.1	170	O	10	O
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	1R	850921	24	175	O	9	4
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	2R	850515	19.9	110			2
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	4FC	850515	22.5	190	ŏ	3. 1	4
	4R	850423	16.9	80	30,0	a	
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9R	850816	CO EST	220	O		4
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1 T	850805	20.1	89	20		200
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200 P	850423	18.1	165		10	26
21	850429	16.9	197		<i></i>	10
27	850429	16	189			24
27	850515	3.1	3.45 (2) 3.45 (2)			23
21	850528	22.9	245	0		4
2T	850614	20	250	ŏ		10
	850624	25	291	ŏ		4
27			279	ŏ		24
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21	850730	any my dia 7	300			100
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21	850805	22.1	228	27		
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21	850831	26	300	Ö		6
21	850921	24	245	0		20
ST	850327	1.5	115			4
3 T	850408	14.5	131	O	No.	Q
3T	850423	17.2	114		9	
37 T	850515	16.2	208			4
ST	850528	20.5	210	O.		42
3 T	850614	17.5	189	O		1.4
ST	850624	22.9	248	0		24
37	850720	25	300	0		4
ST	850820	22	279	0		
3T	850831	23.9	280	0		8
3T	850921	24	279	0	•	Ó
4 T	850327	16	240			1.6
4 T	850408	14.5	235	4		8
4.T	850423	17.9	229		8	312
4T	850515	223	301			22
4T	850528	22	290	O		6
47	850614	24	292 .	0		0
4 T	850624	28	310	0		4
4 T	850720	29	35.20.65	0		4.0
4T	850730	23.3	320	0		0
41	850820	24.5	310	O		4
4T	850831	23	315	O		8
4T	850921	20	220	O		2
5T	850327	16	115			0
ST	850408	1.4	118	(2)		6
57	850429	17	148			90
5T	850515	22.25	180			2
5T	850528	22.5	202	O		1.4
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5T	850624	29	228	0		10
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7.1	850513	17.9	298			8
7 T	850529	20	320	Q		20
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7 T	850628	17.7	2525	O		150
7T	850719	25	401	O		1.4
71	850731	27	390	Ö		1.2
7T	850821	17.2	330	Ö		Ö
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9T	850422	16	85	0	10	30
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9T	850612	24	149	0		: T
97	850628	24.9	270	0		
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c) T						14
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TOE	850410	16	218	0		12
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10T	850530	19.8	248	O		Ö
10T	850612	22.7	270	0		4
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121	850513	OF THE STATE OF	215			26
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12T	850527		238			
127	850612	21.9	238	0		48
127	850626	27	280	O		44.
12T	850719	12.6s	270	()		28
12T	850804	200	250	O		4
127	850822	26	240	()		20
121	850902	27	265	Ö		14
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1.37	850410		250		new .	
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131	850527	20	300			()
13T	850612	19.5	300	1,3		4
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14T	850424	17.5	238		"Y	
1 4 T	850517	and the	285			114
147	850530	19.8	290	0		78
147	850619	21	310	0		88
14T	950626	26.1	320	()		1.52
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147	850802	220	320	O		
14T	850821	24.5	315	0		24
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15T	850412	17.8	218	Ö		ati.
				5.6	4 777	8
15T	850425	18	209		12	
15T	850517	20.9	259			6
15T	850531		255	O		O
15T	850609	23	255	O		0
157	850428	em sur La sur	275	0		1.2
151	850716	28	271	Ö		2
			249	ŏ		12
15T	850804	24.8				
157	850823	26	250	0		Q
15T	850920	and the		O		1. <i>6</i> 5
15T	850902	27.5	260	()		2
167	856412	1.55	230	O		4
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		19	220		41. 10.	65
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16T	850531	19	270	О		Ć)
1.6T	850609	energy and and	302	0		6
167	850428	175 573 122 123 124 12 523	310	Ö		7
167	850723	24	295	O		O
16T	850804	21	290	Ö		60
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16T	850920	21	280	Q		4
1. 65 T	850902	22.5	300	()		22
12T	840412	18.9	329	C)		14
171	850425	16.9	318		1.1.	58
127	850517	(1) (1) (1) (1)	3.79			<b>Z</b> }.
	approximation to the second of					•

171	850531	25	385	O	0
17T	850609	28	420	Õ	2
17T	850428	26.2	395	Õ	21
17T	850723	30	400	Ö	- 20
171	850804	24.5	345	Ő	20 20
17T	850823	31	400	ő	Ö
17T	850902	30.5	415	Ö	40
12T	850920	24.5	340	Õ	1.6
181	850519	1.8	2.42	•	6
187	850618	22.5	252	0	Ö
181	850723	26	245	Ö	
181	850816	25.1	228	Ö	Ö
181	850914	20.5	240	Ö	14
19T	850518	15	309		110
19T	850617	21.5	179	0	10
19T	850712	24	360	Ö	
19T	850815	22.03	350	Ö	
197	850913	20.1	330	Ö	48
20T	850722	1.4	73 73 813 32 32 33	Ö	eng etic
ZOT	850815	173 273 124 125	292	Ö	1.32
20T	850913	19	trigo virigi verigi mili vilia vilia	0	1,4
217	850722	21	355	Ö	14
21T	850815	20.20	360	Q	65
21T	850913	19	350	Ö	8
227	850527	19	250	Ö	Ö
23T	850618	19.5	305	Ö	46
231	850723	zaj ngr Labi sibi	375	Ö	14
	850816	235	362	Ô	28
23T	850914	18.1	348	Ó	8
24T	850519	16.5	305		
247	850618	21	275	O	108
24T	850723	200	340	Ö	12
24T	850816	23	119 413 827 12 341 53	Ó	4
24T	850914	20	315	0	40
25T	850618	22.1	390	O	20
26T	850618	18	398	(;)	arri
26T	850723	21	425	O	1.4
26T	850816	21	370	O	ŽÓ
261	850914	19.5	330	O	162
27T	850519	18.4	362		<b>(5)</b>
27T	850618	20	390	0	1.2
27T	850723	24.5	450	(j)	10
27T	850816	21.5	362	O	10
					St.